

**CLAY CROSS
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**ANNUAL
REPORT**

OF THE

**Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1950**

BY

JOHN REID GRAHAM,

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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ANNUAL REPORT FOR YEAR 1950.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In the Annual Report for 1950 there is little change from the previous year.

The birth rate is approximately the same as the previous year, but the infantile mortality rate shows an increase from 32 per 1,000 in 1949 to 52 in 1950.

Translated into actual figures, this means that in 1950 there were eight deaths of infants under one year as compared with five in 1949. The general death rate has also increased slightly, the actual figures being 84 in 1949 as against 89 in 1950.

Again there are no deaths from puerperal causes on record.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN R. GRAHAM,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Staff.

Medical Officer of Health :

JOHN R. GRAHAM M.B., Ch.B., (St. And.), D.P.H. (St. And.).

Sanitary Inspector :

L. WILSON M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. (appointed 1st December, 1950).

Vital Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

POPULATION (Registrar-General's figures) 8,490

BIRTH RATE.

18·02 per 1,000 live births of the resident population.

18·61 per 1,000 live and still births.

DEATH RATE.

10·48 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.

DEATH FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.

From Sepsis ....	....	....	....	Nil
From Other Causes	Nil

INFANTILE DEATH RATE.

All Infants per 1,000 live births	52·28
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Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	52·28
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Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil
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Births in Clay Cross Urban District.

LIVE BIRTHS.

Males : Total 81.	Legitimate 78.	Illegitimate 3
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Females : Total 72.	Legitimate 67.	Illegitimate 5
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STILL BIRTHS.

Males : Total 3.	Legitimate 3.	Illegitimate 0
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Females : Total 2.	Legitimate 2.	Illegitimate 0
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DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.

Males : Total 5.	Legitimate 5.	Illegitimate 0
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Females : Total 3.	Legitimate 3.	Illegitimate 0
--------------------	---------------	----------------

DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE.

Males : Total 2.	Legitimate 2.	Illegitimate 0
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Females ; Total 2.	Legitimate 2.	Illegitimate 0
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**Causes of Death
in the Clay Cross District during 1950.**

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
All Causes	49	40
Tuberculosis, respiratory	0	0
Tuberculosis, other	0	0
Syphilitic disease	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0
Whooping Cough	1	0
Meningococcal Infections	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0
Measles	0	0
Other Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	0	0
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	5	2
Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	0
Malignant Neoplasm, breast	0	3
Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	0	2
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	7	3
Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	0	0
Diabetes	0	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	4	3
Coronary Disease, angina	7	3
Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	4
Other Heart Disease	7	3
Other Circulatory Disease ...	1	2
Influenza	0	0
Pneumonia	0	1
Bronchitis	7	5
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	0	0
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	0	0
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	1	0
Nephritis and Nephrosis	0	1
Hyperplasia of Prostrate	0	0
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	0	0
Congenital Malformations	0	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	6
Motor vehicle accidents....	1	0
All other accidents	0	0
Suicide	0	0
Homicide and operations of war	0	0

Birth-Rates, Death-Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality, and Case-Rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1950.

Provisional Figures based on Quarterly Returns.

	England and Wales	126 C.Bs. & great towns including London	148 Smaller Towns resid- ent population 25000---50000 at 1931 census	London Adm. County	Clay Cross U.D.C.
<i>Rates per 1000 Home Population</i>					
Births					
Live Births ...	15.8	17.6	16.7	17.8	18.02
Still Births ...	0.37	0.45	0.38	0.36	0.58
Deaths :					
All causes ...	11.6	12.3	11.6	11.8	10.48
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.11
Diphtheria ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis ...	0.36	0.42	0.33	0.39	0.00
Influenza ...	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.00
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (in- cludg Polioencephalitis)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
Pneumonia ...	0.46	0.49	0.45	0.48	0.11
Notifications (Corrected) :					
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Meningococcal infectn	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
Scarlet Fever ..	1.50	1.56	1.61	1.23	3.41
Whooping Cough	3.60	3.97	3.15	3.21	6.83
Diphtheria ...	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
Erysipelas ...	0.17	0.19	0.10	0.17	0.00
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	8.39	8.76	8.36	6.57	8.36
Pneumonia ...	0.70	0.77	0.61	0.50	2.70
Acute Poliomyelitis (in- cludg Polioencephalitis)					
Paralytic	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.08	0.11
Non-paralytic ...	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.00
Food Poisoning ...	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.25	0.00
Deaths					
<i>Rates per 1000 Live Births</i>					
All causes under 1 year of age ...	29.8 (a)	33.8	29.4	26.3	52.28
Enteritis & Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.0	6.53
Notifications (corrected)					
<i>Rates per 1000 Total (Live and Still) Births</i>					
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia ...	5.81	7.43	4.33	6.03	0.00

Maternal Mortality in England and Wales.

<i>International List Number and Cause</i>	<i>Rates per 1000 Total (Live & Still) Births</i>	<i>Rates per million women aged 15-44</i>
651 Abortion with Sepsis	0.09	7
650, 652 Other Abortion	0.05	4
640-649, 670-678 Complication of Pregnancy and Delivery	0.54	—
681 Sepsis of Childbirth and the Puerperium	0.03	
680, 682-689 Other Complications of the Puerperium	0.15	
<i>(a) Per 1,000 related live births.</i>		

SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT

No new industries have been started in the district during the year. Employment is good and the continued prosperity of the mining community reflects itself in the well being of the people in the district.

Everyone will appreciate that the industry is all heavy and that disabled, or men not physically fit, have sometimes difficulty in getting suitable light work.

Water Supply

The supply is adequate in quality and quantity. Chlorination at the source is the rule.

No major works have been undertaken during the year. Samples for bacteriological examination are regularly taken.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

No major works have been undertaken but improvements have been carried out at the existing sewage works.

HOUSING.

The housing position in some ways has improved from last year, but in this district there still remains too great a number of houses which even by low standards are unfit for occupation.

Further, in certain blocks, subsidence has caused such damage, that if further movement takes place, the properties may become dangerous.

One feels that it is futile to close or demolish single houses and it may be that the Council will consider making a request to the Ministry of Health that Clearance Area Action may be taken with regard to certain blocks of property within the urban district.

One may well wonder why the Council is faced with such a problem, but the answer is, I think, that Clay Cross possesses more than its fair share of the working class dwellings, put up with a view to cheapness of erection and quantity rather than quality, and this type of dwelling has had its life and is wearing out. Added to the foregoing, is also the fact that in many cases the minimum of money has been spent in maintenance.

One would also like to see all the huts at the Drill Hall cleared of tenants. Conditions there are bad and while it must be said that some tenants are far from making the best of things, the whole lay-out of the huts makes it difficult for them.

In addition, the structures need constant attention to keep them weather proof and as in all this type of building condensation is a bad feature.

" Housing Lists " keep steadily increasing and as in many other major problems to be dealt with by local authorities, there are many factors at work.

First and foremost, of course, is the cessation of all private and council building during the war, but there are other causes, small perhaps in themselves, but added together, help to swell the number of applicants for council houses to huge proportions.

The following are not taken in order of magnitude but all help to add to the numbers.

Firstly, the number of aged people (i.e. over 65) living in houses of two bedrooms and more is quite considerable, and, as everyone knows, the actual number of persons living to the age of 65 + has increased enormously in the last 25 to 50 years.

In one area of the R.D.C., applications were invited from old age pensioners who desired to become tenants of special old aged persons bungalows. In response to the application. 21 old aged people already living in houses with two bedrooms or more applied. This number, it must be remembered, was only of those wishing to change and there must be a great many more aged people occupying fairly large houses.

Secondly, the lists are augmented by recently married couples. Twenty-five to thirty years ago, couples tended to wait until a house was available before being married. Now, couples marry without any immediate prospect of a house; largely, no doubt, as they well know that before being married there is no chance of their names going on the housing list as a prospective tenant.

Infectious Diseases

Again it is most gratifying to report that no cases of diphtheria have been notified in the Urban District during the year. This is the third successive year in which Clay Cross has had a "clean bill of health" as regards diphtheria, a very pleasing "hat trick."

Scarlet Fever showed a decrease of nearly 50% in notifications; again the disease was a mild type.

Measles and Whooping Cough show an increase and there was one death due to the latter. This, plus a death from acute primary pneumonia, were the only deaths due to the ordinary infectious diseases.

Three new cases of tuberculosis were notified; there were no deaths recorded during the year.

Cases of Notifiable Diseases at Varying Ages during 1950.

AGE GROUPS:

DISEASE	Under										
	1 year	1&2	3&4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-34	35-44	45-59	60 & over	Total
Smallpox	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	...	0	2	8	16	2	0	1	0	0	29
Diphtheria	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever :											
Typhoid	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Para-typhoid	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purperal Pyrexia	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polio-myelitis	...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Enceph. Lethargica	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia	...	6	under 5.	4	age unknown.	4	0	0	6	3	23
Measles	...	5	21	19	26	0	0	0	0	0	71
Whooping Cough	...	4	20	18	16	0	0	0	0	0	58

Infectious Diseases.

	Total number notified	Cases admitted to hospital	Total deaths
Smallpox	...	0	0
Scarlet Fever	...	24	0
Diphtheria	...	0	0
Enteric Fever	...	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	0	0
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	0	0
Erysipelas	...	0	0
Polio-myelitis	...	1	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	0	0
Pneumonia	...	1	1
Measles	...	0	0
Whooping Cough	...	1	1
Dysentery	...	1	0

Tuberculosis Return for 1950.

NEW CASES

DEATHS

Age period	PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.		PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 and over	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
5 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 and over	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
25 and over	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
	NOT NOTIFIED.				NOT PRIMARY.			
Cases included above	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Diphtheria Immunisations.

	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9 inclu- sive	10-14 inclu- sive	Total
Number of children who completed the full course of immunisation in the Authority's area during the year 1950...	0	25	11	3	0	4	9	52

Poolsbrook Treatment Centre

There has been a general fall in the numbers treated for scabies and verminous heads.

As regards the latter, there seems to be a hard core of persistent offenders usually due to ignorant and careless mothers. Each mother is instructed in the use of "suleo" and the steel comb, but sometimes the same families will be sent to the centre two or three times in the year.

Though not used to anything like full capacity, the centre still fulfils a useful purpose as the "hard core" are at least cleaned up periodically and prevented from being a continual reservoir of infection.

Treatment Centre, Poolsbrook.

Number of Cases: 98.

Scabies.

	<i>Adults</i>	<i>5—15</i>	<i>Under 5</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bolsover U.D.C.	6	1	1	8
Chesterfield Borough	4	7	1	12
Chesterfield R.D.C.	7	5	3	15
Clay Cross U.D.C.	2	0	0	2
Clowne R.D.C.	1	4	0	5
Dronfield U.D.C.	2	1	1	4
Staveley U.D.C.	4	0	0	4
	<hr/> 26	<hr/> 18	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 50

Head Lice.

Bolsover U.D.C.	0	0	0	0
Chesterfield Borough	0	14 (7)	0	14 (7)
Chesterfield R.D.C.	1 (1)	0	1 (1)	2 (2)
Clay Cross U.D.C.	0	3 (2)	1 (1)	4 (3)
Clowne R.D.C.	0	0	0	0
Dronfield U.D.C.	0	0	0	0
Staveley U.D.C.	0	8 (7)	0	8 (7)
	<hr/> 1 (1)	<hr/> 25 (16)	<hr/> 2 (2)	<hr/> 28 (19)

Scabies with Verminous Heads.

Bolsover U.D.C.	0	0	0	0
Chesterfield Borough	0	5 (5)	0	5 (5)
Chesterfield R.D.C.	0	1 (1)	1 (1)	2 (2)
Clay Cross U.D.C.	0	0	0	0
Clowne R.D.C.	0	0	0	0
Dronfield U.D.C.	0	0	0	0
Staveley U.D.C.	0	0	0	0
	<hr/> 0	<hr/> 6 (6)	<hr/> 1 (1)	<hr/> 7 (7)

Diagnosis not confirmed	16
Miscellaneous	3
Pediculosis Corporis	1 (Bolsover U.D.C.).
Pediculosis Pubis	0
	<hr/>

20

NOTE.—The numbers in brackets refer to those on whom live lice were found.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Sec. 47.

No cases have been dealt with under this Act. In small communities, the lone aged person who refuses institutional treatment and requires to be dealt with under this Act is rare. With, however, the ever increasing number of aged persons, it is quite evident that the Section was very necessary whereby aged persons very frequently, not of quite normal mental capacity, can be sent to an appropriate institution if they refuse to have or cannot get proper care and attention.

One would have liked to see incorporated in the Act a section whereby quick action could be taken in certain cases to secure admission to hospital with or without consent of the patient, instead of having to wait three or four weeks or longer after first seeing the patient to secure admission.

The type of case I have in mind is the person who has cerebral degenerative changes along with other ailments. They are difficult to deal with in a private house; the doctor often finds it impossible to secure admission to a chronic sick unit and ends up by certifying the patient, thus securing a bed in a mental hospital.

One might argue that the main object has been achieved, namely, the patient has got a bed but inevitably the stigma of insanity will be with the patient's family and descendents if the death occurs in a mental institution.

The difficulties presented by the case suffering from senile mental confusion, etc., are a problem for those in charge of hospitals and institutions as well as to the relatives and private practitioners. These aged people are often so noisy and difficult to keep in bed, that if admitted to a chronic sick ward, they disturb and annoy the other patients. The ideal solution, of course, would be special wards for this "half-way case" as it has been described, but in most institutions lack of space, and more particularly staff, does not permit of this being done. It is, however, agreed by all dealing with the aged and infirm, that it is wrong to certify as insane the people who have no real mental disease, where the mental upset is part and parcel of the general degenerative changes due to age.

Report of the Sanitary Inspector for the Year 1950.

To the Chairman and Members of
the Clay Cross Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit the Annual Report on the work of the Health and Cleansing Department for the year 1950.

Members will recall that the Council were without a Sanitary Inspector from the end of July until I took up the appointment in December.

Every effort has been made to present an accurate record of the year's work, and I hope that Members will excuse any shortcomings or omissions in this Report.

County Council Report.

The following is a copy of the report submitted to the County Medical Officer of Health :—

*“Annual Report of Sanitary Inspector for the year 1950.
Clay Cross Urban District.*

Name of Inspector - L. Wilson.

Estimated Population, 8,400. Estimated no. of Houses, 2,500.

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

		No. on Register	Increase or Decrease	Inspec- tions made
Bakehouses	....	4	0	0
Canal Boats	....	0	0	0
Common Lodging Houses	....	1	0	0
Dairies	....	27	0	0
Factories	....	28	0	0
Houses Let in Lodgings	....	1	0	9
Ice Cream Premises	....	18	plus 6	4
Market Stalls	....	0	0	0
Milk Distributors	....	17	0	0
Moveable Dwellings (a) Sites	....	0	0	0
Ditto (b) Dwellings	....	1	0	2
Offensive Trades	....	1	0	0
Outworkers	....	1	0	0
Preserved Food Stores	....	19	0	0
Shops	....	165	0	0
Slaughterhouses	....	8	0	8

SAMPLING.

			Results			
			No. of Samples	Meth. Sat.	Blue. Unsat.	Fat Sat. Unsat.
ICE CREAM	....		4	0	0	4 0
MILK	(a) Routine	....	0	Meth. Sat.	Blue. Unsat.	
				0	0	
	(b) Biological		0	Pos.	Neg.	
				0	0	
	(c) By Food & Drugs Authority		16	Sat.	Unsat.	
				15	1	
WATER	(a) Mains	....	2	Sat.	Unsat.	
				2	0	
	(b) Other Sources		0	0	0	

WATER SUPPLIES.

		Estimated Population Involved.
No. of Houses in District connected to Mains....	2466	8350
No. of Houses in District supplied from stand- points on Mains 	0	0
No. of Houses in District not supplied from standpoints on Mains 	25	80
No. of connections made during year :—		
(a) Existing Houses 	10	35
(b) New Houses 	46	
(c) Other Premises 	3	

DRAINAGE.

No. of Houses in District connected to Sewers	2221	7551
No. of Houses in District not connected to Sewers 	227	769
No. of connections made during year :—		
(a) Existing Houses 	10	35
(b) New Houses 	46	
(c) Other Premises 	0	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C.'s ...	0	

HOUSING.

New Houses erected during year by			
(a)	Local Authority	....	40
(b)	Private Enterprise	....	6
No. of Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts	....	....	125
No. of Dwelling-houses found not be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	....	....	111
No. of Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	....	....	24
No. of defective Dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of action (formal or informal) of the Local Authority	....	....	65
No. of Dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	....	....	0
No. of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	....	....	0
No. of Dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted....	....	....	0
No. of Premises in respect of which Closing Orders were made	....	....	0

(Signed), L, WILSON,

25/1/51

Sanitary Inspector.

Petroleum (Regulation) Acts, 1928—1936

Your Sanitary Inspector is responsible for the administration of the Petroleum Acts which are mainly concerned with the storage of Petroleum Spirit and the licensing of such stores. Twelve licences to store Petroleum Spirit are held in the Urban District providing for a storage capacity of 84,000 gallons. Licence fees amounted to £14 5s. 0d. One Licence is held for the storage of Calcium Carbide at an annual fee of 5s. 0d.

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

This Act, which repeals the Rats and Mice Destruction Act, came into force on the 31st March this year.

Section 2 states:—

- (1) It shall be the duty of every Local Authority to take such steps as may be necessary to secure as far as practicable that their district is kept free from Rats and Mice, and in particular:—
 - (a) from time to time to carry out such inspections as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid.
 - (b) to destroy Rats and Mice on land of which they are the occupier and otherwise to keep such land so far as practicable free from Rats and Mice.
 - (c) to enforce the duties of owners and occupiers of land under the following provisions of this part of the Act and to carry out such operations as are authorised by provisions.
- (2) Every Local Authority shall keep such records and make such reports relating to their functions under this part of the Act as may be required by any directions given by the Minister (of Agriculture and Fisheries) thereunder.

Section 12, paragraph 2 states:—

Where the Minister is satisfied, on complaint or otherwise, that any of the functions of a Local Authority under this Part of this Act are not being satisfactorily performed by the Authority, he may by order empower any person named in the order to exercise those functions on behalf of the authority.

- (4) Any expenses incurred under this section by a person named in an order made by the Minister thereunder shall on demand be paid to the Minister by the Local Authority.

The following treatments have been carried out during the year:—

Refuse Tip, Chesterfield Road	...	3
Bridge Street Depot	... ..	1
Allotments	... ..	1
Council Houses, Mice only	... ..	6
Other Houses	... ..	20
Business Premises	... ..	6
Total		37

Public Cleansing Services

The weekly collection of household refuse from dustbins has been maintained, and the emptying of ashpits has been carried out regularly.

It has not been possible to give a satisfactory service for the emptying of cesspools. The present equipment of a trailer pump used in conjunction with a tank carried in one of the refuse collection vehicles, is entirely inadequate. However, almost half the number of cesspools in the area are situated in the Ashover Road District and the provision of a sewer to serve this area will solve the problem.

Maintenance and repair costs on the older of the two refuse collection vehicles have been heavy during the year. The purchase of a new vehicle will have to be considered.

Street cleansing in the centre of the Town has been carried out regularly and efficiently during the year. There is, however, no regular provision for the sweeping of roads on the Holmgate Estate. This Estate has grown rapidly and will demand more attention as its size increases.

Refuse Tips

Refuse disposal by controlled tipping has been carried out at the Chesterfield Road Tip. It is estimated that more than 5,000 tons of refuse are collected and disposed of annually.

A new hedge has been planted during the year, but the appearance of the tip is very untidy, largely due to the indiscriminate dumping of builder's refuse. It is to be hoped that a marked improvement will be possible in the coming year.

Cricket infestation during the summer months was once more a problem though regular dressings with an insecticide containing D.D.T. were made.

Collections

Number of dustbins (weekly)	... ..	2,600 approx.
Number of privies (collected at intervals)		94
Number of pails (weekly)	... ..	21
Number of cesspools empties (as required)		97

Salvage

The demand for and value of waste paper has increased steadily during the year. At the end of the year £11 0s. 0d. a ton was being received and the price was still rising. This compares with a controlled price of £6 7s. 6d. a ton until the fiasco of May 1949.

The recovery of cinders from refuse has been discontinued as it is not an economic proposition under present conditions. There is little demand for Cullet or tins but all other materials will be salvaged subject to a satisfactory return for the work involved. Ratepayers cannot be expected to subsidise the recovery of waste materials.

The following table shows the fluctuations in the amount of paper collected annually since salvage operations were inaugurated on 1st April, 1940.

Year	Tonnage Collected		Value		
	Tons.	Cwts.	£	s.	d.
1940	24	0	96	2	0
1941	93	13	381	14	7
1942	76	14	437	10	4
1943	53	6	353	5	8
1944	59	13	403	16	1
1945	50	16	338	9	1
1946	60	4	395	0	0
1947	56	3	392	16	1
1948	83	19	576	9	8
1949	36	16	245	4	5
1950	49	8	274	10	0

SALVAGED MATERIALS, 1950.

			T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Paper	....	....	49	8	1	274	10	10
Cullet	....	....	9	0	2	10	0	9
Bones	....	....	2	5	2	13	1	7
Mixed Rags	....	....	19	3	24 lbs.	5	9	5
Miscellaneous (tins, bottles, etc.)						14	13	10
Cinders	....	....	(10 loads)			15	0	0
Total						£332	16	5

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

A small private slaughterhouse was put into use by the Ministry of Food for a period from the 22nd October to the 6th December. Until my arrival, Meat Inspection was carried out by Sanitary Inspectors of Chesterfield R.D.C.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED.

Cattle	....	....	168
Calves	....	....	89
Sheep	....	....	847
Total			<hr/> 1104

CONDEMNATIONS.

Tuberculosis only	....	Cattle 3, plus 1 part carcase.
Other diseases	....	Sheep 1—Gangrenous pneumonia.
		Calves 1—Immaturity (oedema).

WEIGHTS OF MEAT AND OFFAL CONDEMNED.

		T.	C.	Q.	L.
Meat (tuberculosis)	....	1	2	0	9
Meat (other causes)	....			2	17
Offal (tuberculosis)	....		15	3	8
Offal (other causes)	....		7	0	22
		<hr/> 2	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 0

CONDEMNED CANNED AND OTHER FOODSTUFFS.

6 tins meat.	13 tins fish.
58 tins vegetables (peas, beans, etc.).	
34 tins tomatoes & tomato juice.	34 tins milk.
14 tins fruit.	154 tins spaghetti.
39 tins & jars preserves.	3 tins soup.
25 tins & jars mustard.	1 tin fish cakes.
2 whole & 32½ lbs. cheese.	14 lbs. ham.
12 lbs. figs.	9 lbs. macaroni.
12½ lbs. sausage.	133 pkts. puddings.
3 bags flour.	1 case eggs.
10 pork pies.	2 galls. cream substitute.
1 jelly.	1 tin kruschen salts.

MILK SUPPLY.

There are twenty-seven producers of Milk in the Urban District, sixteen of whom are producer-retailers. Tuberlin-tested Milk is retailed by one of these, and three others retail Accredited Milk. Pasteurised Milk is retailed by the local Co-Operative Society. One supplementary licence was granted during the year to retail Tuberlin-tested and Pasteurised Milk.

ICE CREAM.

Two premises are registered for the manufacture of Ice Cream under the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations 1947.

During the year six premises were registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for the sale of pre-packed Ice Cream.

The total now selling Ice Cream in the District is eighteen.

SAMPLING.

Statutory sampling is carried out by Officers of the Derbyshire County Council. The following information has been supplied by the County Analyst, Mr. R. W. Sutton, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.C.S. Sixty-nine samples including sixteen milks were taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, in the area of the Clay Cross Urban District Council during 1950. One sample of milk contained a small amount of added water and the vendor was cautioned.

Two samples of Codene Tablets (an informal sample followed by a formal sample) did not comply with the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia and proceedings were taken. The defendant was discharged on payment of £4 4s. 0d. costs.

The remaining samples were all classed as satisfactory.

The County Bacteriologist, M. J. L. G. Iredale, has supplied details of milks sampled for Tubercle Bacilli-Biological Test sent by the Ministry of Agriculture showing that all eight samples from the Clay Cross area were Negative.

BYELAWS.

Byelaws relating to the Handling, Wrapping and Delivering of Food, and the Sale of Food in the Open Air have been adopted by this Council and came into operation on the 18th December this year.

Yours faithfully,

L. WILSON,

M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.,
Sanitary Inspector.

Jos. Spriggs & Sons,
Printers,
Market St., Clay Cross.